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Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

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VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE N. Y. S. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In the village of Kinderhook, is the residence of Dr. J. P. BECKMAN, President of the New York State Agricultural Society. Dr. Beekman's home place is not large, (embracing only about 100 acres,) his principal farming operations being carried on at three other farms, situated from two to three miles distant. His primary objects are wool and grain. He has about one thousand sheep, mostly of Saxony blood. Their wool is very fine, and Dr. B. expects to realize sixty cents per pound for the clip of this year. We were shown the fleeces, which averaged two pounds ten ounces each, were very clean, and put up in good order. We saw none of the sheep, excepting a few bucks, and those we had not an opportunity of closely examining, but from their appearance, should think some of them were excellent animals.

Dr. Beekman gives his sheep generally no grain or roots—feeding in winter principally on hay, which he is careful to have cut at the proper time and well cured. To some of the feeble sheep, he sometimes gives a few oats. He finds his mode of sheep husbandry attended with very good profits. He sells no hay—finding that he can, in the average of seasons, turn it to better advantage by feeding sheep, besides the great benefit the sheep are to the land. The return for his hay is usually ten dollars per ton. Every farmer can see that this is profitable farming, because hay at ten dollars a ton, on the farm, is a profitable article.

Dr. B.'s course of farming, on his sheep farm is very simple—the routine being merely grain, hay, and pasturage—the latter affording the best possible preparation for wheat—and the fertility of the farm has been constantly increasing under this management.

Plaster has been extensively used for many years, particularly on clover and Indian corn, with the best effects; but its effects are not now as visible as formerly; and leached ashes have taken its place in a good degree, the latter being now found most useful.

ERADICATION OF COUCH GRASS, (*Trifolium repens*.) Many of the farmers about Kinderhook are overrun by this pest. Dr. Beekman has hit on a good plan to eradicate it. He has found that if he can keep the ground thickly covered for a year, with some other crop, the couch-grass dies—it is smothered out. The plan is this: if there is a piece of ground on which this grass has become troublesome, it is pastured with sheep till July—then evenly turned over with a plow, and sown immediately to buck-wheat. The crop starts quickly, gets the lead of the couch-grass, and soon covers the ground. The next spring, the ground is planted to potatoes—they, also, thickly shade the ground, and continue to do so for nearly the whole season, which pretty effectually does the work for the couch-grass.

LIME ON SORREL.—To ascertain, if possible, whether lime will kill sorrel, Dr. Beekman had several loads of good lime spread on some land which was much infested with this plant. It was spread in the central part of a field thick, that the effect, if any was produced, might be seen. After a lapse of two years, no effect whatever has been discoverable, either for or against the sorrel, or any other plant. The soil is rather light, inclining to gravel. On some other descriptions of soil, the lime would probably have produced beneficial effects as a manure.

Dr. B. keeps very particular accounts of his farming operations, and is able to calculate accurately the "loss and gain." He has sometimes rented his lands, reserving the right to direct as to their management—giving to the tenant, as the custom is, one third of the crops—the tenant performing all the hand-labor, and the land-lord furnishing the necessary implements, teams, seed, &c. and paying the taxes. At other times he has managed his farms himself, hiring all the labor. On comparing profits, he found he made from \$150 to 200 a year more, under his own management, than when the land was rented. We have no doubt that similar results would generally follow, under good management, and we would recommend the example to some farmers within our knowledge, who under the idea that they cannot make their lands profitable in their own hands, or with a view to "save trouble," resort to a system of renting, by which, in a few years, their farms correspond to Solomon's description of the garden of the slothful.

There is considerable Indian corn raised in the vicinity of Kinderhook, and in general the present crop looks well. We noticed some farmers practice very thick planting. In some fields the rows were only three feet apart, the hills eighteen inches apart in the rows, and four stalks to the hill. We do not hesitate to say that this is too thick. Dr. Beekman's crop was planted at wider distances in the row, (by six or eight inches,) with not more than three stalks to the hill. The prospect is fair for a good yield—in fact he generally gets from fifty to seventy bushels to the acre.

The wheat crop in this neighborhood is generally very poor. It was much winter-killed, and has suffered some from rust, and much from the worm, or maggot in the head, and some from the Hessian-fly. Rye is good.

The farmers of Kinderhook are generally forehanded, and some of them evince as good management as is to be met with any where. Money is made here by farming—many instances were mentioned to us where men who had begun the world by "hiring out by the day," had, in the course of twenty or twenty-five years, accumulated property to the amount of forty to sixty thousand dollars, wholly by farming.

RELATIVE PROFITS OF FREE AND SLAVE LABOR.—Dr. Beekman related the following history in illustration of this point. During the period in which slavery was tolerated in this state, a gentleman owned a farm at Kinderhook consisting of 750 acres, in the cultivation of which he employed ten slaves. The products of the farm were always insufficient to support the family and carry on the farm, and had it not been for the business of blacksmithing, which was carried on by the owner of the farm, (but with a set of hands kept expressly for the purpose,) he could not have made a living. When the gentleman died, the farm was divided into three parts, among the heirs. In the mean time slavery, in this state, was abolished. The farms were carried on by hired labor; the owners raised larger families than their father did—educated them better—lived better—and each, from one third of the original farm, accumulated a handsome fortune.

From the Albany Cultivator.

ORNAMENTAL GARDENING.

Those who have had the pleasure of reading the first number of Colman's "European Agriculture," will doubtless agree with me in the opinion that the author has amply fulfilled the expectations which his abilities and opportunities had raised. Much that is interesting, and a great deal that is instructive, are comprised within the eighty pages before us; and the justness of his remarks in most instances, will be freely admitted; at the same time those who are intimately acquainted with the state

of society and morals in England, in the higher as well as lower classes, will see at once that in ascribing, though indirectly or by implication, all or nearly all the vice and immorality to one class only, he has greatly erred. They will also be surprised to find him contrasting, to the disadvantage of the English laborer, their vicious habits with the worst cases to be found in our own country. We must not complain loudly of the abuses or illiberality of English tourists, unless we are exceedingly careful not to tread, though it be very faintly and at a most respectful distance, in their footsteps. But my object is not to criticize, but to commend the work before us; and the defects we may see are only the more visible from the beauty and excellence of the surrounding mass.

You have already given some extracts from the work, and it is now my wish to call the attention of your readers to a few remarks, where not only the pleasure, but the utility, in a physical and moral aspect, of the cultivation of grounds for trees and shrubs, is strongly enforced:

"The cultivation of flowers and shrubs and vines, is a remarkable and prominent feature in the landscape of England: and a circumstance, which has given no little gratification to my national pride, has been the profusion of American plants, which are seen in the shrubberies and plantations and pleasure grounds, both public and private. * * * Green houses and conservatories are almost universal in the country where any thing like a garden exists; and the better class of houses are surrounded and adorned with a great variety of flowering shrubs and plants, presenting through the season, a charming succession of gay and brilliant ornaments. Even the laborer's humble cottage, too seldom, I am compelled to admit, any thing but a picturesque object, will occasionally have its ornamental shrubs adorning its doorway, and the ivy hanging its beautiful tresses over its window, forming as it were, a mirror, set in a frame of the richest green. The village of Marr, in Yorkshire, not far from Doncaster, and the village of Edensor, in Derbyshire, near Chatsworth, and the village of Lord Brownlow, in Lincolnshire, the best built, and by far the handsomest villages I have yet seen in England, to cottages of an excellent and picturesque construction, add those beautiful rural embellishments of vines and shrubs and flowers, and at first blush compel a reflecting mind to admit the moral influence of such arrangements upon the character and manners of their inhabitants."

The sarcasm in the following remark, it will be seen is in the writer's own style: "I have said and written a great deal to my countrymen about the cultivation of flowers, ornamental gardening, and rural embellishments; and I would read them a homily on the subject every day of every remaining year of my life, if I thought it would induce them to make this a matter of particular attention and care. When a man asks me what is the use of shrubs and flowers, my first impulse is always to look under his hat and see the length of his ears. I am heartily sick of measuring every thing by a standard of mere utility and profit; and as heartily do I pity the man who can see no good in life but in pecuniary gain, or in the mere animal indulgences of eating and drinking."

Speaking of the facilities which we possess, in a free use of our own land, in a fine climate, and in the beauty of our native plants, for the formation of gardens and ornamental grounds, he says, "Few countries in temperate climates are richer in the floral kingdom of nature, and the luxuriance of vegetable growth, and the splendors of vegetable beauty, than the United States. Why should they not be cultivated? Was the human eye, that wonders of wonders, that matchless organ of our physical constitution, that inexhaustible instrument of the most ex-

alted and varied pleasures, made in vain? Are the forms of beauty in the natural world, so infinitely multiplied as they are around us, made for any other purpose than to be enjoyed; and what better means can we take to strengthen the domestic affections, of all others the most favorable to virtue, than to render our homes as beautiful and attractive as possible?"

My limits do not permit me to copy the authors' remarks on the vice, impurity and crime, and the disease and pestilence, generated by closely built cities, and cellars and dirty lanes, crammed with wretched inhabitants; and on the imperious necessity of providing amply all new cities with public squares and public gardens, where a pure air may be breathed at least occasionally; but the following instance of munificence cannot be passed over: "Mr. Strutt, an eminent manufacturer at Derby, employed Mr. London—the late distinguished horticultural writer—to lay out, plant, and ornament these grounds, at an expense of ten thousand pounds sterling, or fifty thousand dollars; and then, with eminent liberality, gave them to the city of Derby for the public use and enjoyment of its inhabitants. Tens of thousands of pounds expended in the erection of a Corinthian column, or a marble mausoleum, would not have formed so durable or extended a memorial of him; and thousands upon thousands yet unborn, in the enjoyment of this beneficence, will invoke blessings upon his memory."

I am also compelled to omit the truly interesting description of the English parks—those princely specimens of embellished nature—with their green turf sometimes kept so smoothly shorn, "that it seems more like treading upon velvet than upon grass"—whose undulating surfaces and wide plains overspread with broad and magnificent forest trees; many of them with ages numbered by "patriarchal centuries," and which have survived the hoarse winds of hundreds of winters, the scathings of the lightning and the tempest, the successive changes of coming and departing generations of men, but still standing "green in their old age, the mute yet eloquent historians of departed years." But how far more gratifying would be the contemplation of such magnificent scenes, if the recollection did not so often force itself upon the mind, that they have been made and kept up in too many cases by the hard and weary labor of hundreds of starving but industrious poor; and that besides, they are too often made the scene

"Of all the savage din of the swift pack
And clamors of the field."

Our author appears to have received a plentiful dose of this latter kind of "sport," which he thus describes:—"Two or three days coursing, manly and healthful as the exercise on horseback undoubtedly is, and strongly exciting as the sport is, did not quite reconcile me to it; and the wailings and shriekings of the affrighted and dying hares in the jaws of the hounds, sounded in my ears for several days afterwards, like the cries of expiring children." J.

CEMENT CISTERNS—THE BEST METHOD OF CONSTRUCTING.

Messrs. Editors—You will doubtless allow me to communicate through your valuable monthly, pro bono publico, but especially for the benefit of those interested, a few brief hints in regard to the proper manner of constructing cisterns; household appendages so necessary to the comfort and convenience of those who are not blessed by nature or art with a generous fountain of pure soft water at their doors.

Of the various methods recommended and practiced in different sections of the country, the plan of constructing cisterns of brick and water cement, is doubtless far superior to any other, particularly in regard to usefulness and durability. Though we have made one answer a tolerably good purpose for a number of years, made of white pine, bound with strong iron hoops, and firmly set in blue clay, yet the liability of the material to decompose and become useless, even when every precaution is used, suggested the propriety of adopting some improved mode in constructing it. The plan chosen was the one above mentioned. We constructed two of different sizes. For the largest, a pit was ordered to be dug ten feet in diameter and nine feet in length, the bottom being shaped similar to that of a large potash kettle, and the sides perpendicular. The brick selected from the kiln for the purpose, were those burned hard, though but little cracked or warped. The mortar used was made of two parts coarse clean ri-

ver sand, and one part ground water cement ready for mixing, obtained at the mill near Schuylerville, N. Y., at 25 cents per bushel, though from the fact that it does not petrify or "set" as soon as some kinds, it is believed a superior quality may be obtained. Water is worked in to render it sufficiently soft for use, like common lime mortar. With materials and pit thus prepared, the mason commences operations exactly in the centre and bottom of the excavation, by covering the surface with a thick coat of his mortar, and laying the bricks with their flat surfaces contiguous, forming as soon as convenient, a perfect circle of some three or four feet in diameter. Regular courses are then laid around the circle, taking care to increase the inclination of the upper edge towards the centre, so that when the bottom is finished to the edge from where he wishes to carry up the sides, the bricks will be placed in an angle of about fifty degrees with the perpendicular side. Extreme care should be taken with this part of the work, and an extra quantity of cement used, in order to prevent the possibility of a leak, as in turning up the wall, the outer edges of the bricks must necessarily be further apart than the inner, and every cavity should be completely filled with the mortar. The sides were then carried up perpendicularly five feet, from which point they were gradually drawn in until carried up nine feet, and the neck or top so small as to admit of being covered with large slabs of white marble, with a circular orifice sufficiently large to admit an ordinary sized person, and to place a pump for raising the water. A curb is then carried up sufficiently high to prevent any action of the frost on the work below, and filled in with dirt or gravel that will not heave. At the top of the brick wall and immediately under the stone covering, is left an opening the size of a brick, from which a drain is laid to conduct off the surplus water, made like the cistern of brick and cement. While the wall is going up, the mason should be particularly careful to lay on a good coating of cement over the outside before filling in, care being taken to preserve a sufficient space between the bank and wall for this purpose. To complete the work, a flat stone is placed on the bottom of the cistern in a bed of mortar for the pump to stand upon, the whole inside plastered with cement similar to the walls of a house, and after drying a few hours, whitewashed with a thick mixture of cement and water, and the work is done. Water may be admitted after the work has become partially hardened, but should be conducted to the bottom in such a manner as not to wash the coating of cement. The first quantity of water discharged into it, will be hardened and rendered unfit for use, by the sulphate of lime contained in the cement, which may be pumped out, when the next will be soft.

The advantages of having cisterns constructed as above described, must be apparent to the most casual observer. When done in a workmanlike manner, and with proper materials, they will be as durable as though formed of solid rock, and the inside presents a surface as free from filth as any stone vessel used for culinary or household purposes. Different families will of course require different sizes, and the amount of material necessary to construct them, vary accordingly; the one described, containing something like 45 hogsheads, the other about 20. The builder, Mr. Richard Swartwout of Schuylerville, N. Y., has often, to save expense, been ordered to plaster the cement directly on to the earth as shaped with the shovel, and covering with plank or large stone as before. But the mode is evidently objectionable, as, if accidentally exposed to the frost, the sides will crack and become leaky. Brick cisterns laid up with common mortar, are also liable to crumble in time, and prove defective. In either case, however, the top should be sunk below the surface and covered with gravel sufficiently deep to prevent the action of the frost on any part of the masonry. If any of your readers choose to construct their cisterns according to the above directions, taking care to secure an experienced workman and good materials, they will find doubtless, should they live so long, that the lapse of half a century, will not affect their usefulness or impair their durability. J. CHACE.

Hoosick Falls, June, 1844.

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

SAXONY SHEEP, versus SOUTHDOWNS.

Mr. Editor,—Why are not Saxony sheep more sought after and appreciated? Their wool is incomparably finer than that of the Southdowns. The latter being a large showy sheep, with a good large fleece of wool, are certainly very tempting to the purchaser; and for ordinary

wear, their wool is abundantly fine; but those who have Southdown sheep, are as good customers for imported cloths as are those who have only the very coarsest woolled sheep; thereby admitting the unfitness of Southdown wool for better clothing. But is the purchasing of imported cloths American farmer-like? Might not a farmer as well habitually buy his flour as his cloth? or if he thinks the manufacturers charge too much for making cloth, why not say the same of millers for manufacturing flour? There is certainly as much competition in the former as in the latter business. Again, if the Southdown sheep are larger than the Saxony, they also require more food to keep them in similar condition. Moreover, mutton is and should be but a minor consideration in the raising of sheep; undoubtedly the wool is the great object; and if the Southdowns do produce a pound or two more wool,—and that is the maximum difference—yet their whole fleece is not worth more than three quarters as much as a Saxony fleece is worth. And I contend that Saxony wool and mutton can be produced as cheaply as any other kind, and being finer and worth more per pound than any other, it undoubtedly is the most profitable kind of sheep, farmers can have. But farmers say wool is too low to be produced for sale; that the price does not pay for production. In answer to that I say, that neither has the price of wheat for the last four years, paid for the labor and expense of production; but farmers cannot quit their business and do nothing, they will have to be satisfied with a very small return for their labor, and hope for better times. But if they do not produce wool for sale, let them at least not buy their cloth; for low as imported cloth is, they can raise Saxony wool and get it manufactured into cloth at least thirty per cent. cheaper than they can buy imported cloth of similar fineness and body.

Strasburg, Pa.

RUSTICUS.

SHEEP.

History, Structure, Economy, and Diseases of the Sheep—Illustrated with fine engravings. By W. C. SPOONER, V. S., London.

We acknowledge the reception of a copy of the above work. We consider it one of the most valuable publications that has yet been issued on the subject to which it relates. It is divided into three parts. The first relates to the Breeds of Sheep, with their Origin and Ancient History—the second to the Structure and Economy of the Sheep—and the third, to the Diseases of the Sheep. We here present our readers with a valuable extract from the last division of the work, on the subject of the most destructive diseases to which the sheep is liable. Altho' it has not yet, from the drier nature of our climate and herbage, prevailed in this country, to the extent it has done in England and some other countries, we are satisfied that it has carried off many flocks, though the owners have been generally totally ignorant of the name and nature of the disease.—*Albany Cult.*

THE ROT IN SHEEP.

"The first symptoms attending this disease are by no means strongly marked; there is no loss of condition, but rather apparently the contrary; indeed, sheep intended for the butcher have been purposely cothed or rotted in order to increase their fattening properties for a few weeks, a practice which was adopted by the celebrated Bakely. A want of liveliness and paleness of the membranes generally may be considered as the first symptoms of the disease, to which may be added a yellowness of the caruncle at the corner of the eye. Dr. Harrison observes, "when in warm sultry and rainy weather, sheep that are grazing on low and moist lands feed rapidly, and some of them die suddenly, there is fear that they have contracted the rot." This suspicion will be further increased if a few weeks afterwards the sheep begin to shrink, and become flaccid about the loins. By pressure about the hips at this time a crackling is perceptible now or soon afterwards, the countenance looks pale, and upon parting the fleece the skin is found to have changed its vermilion tint for a pale red, and the wool is easily separated from the pelt; and as the disorder advances, the skin becomes dappled with yellow or black spots. To these symptoms succeed increased dullness, loss of condition, greater paleness of the mucous membranes, the eye-lids becoming almost white, and afterwards yellow. This yellowness extends to other parts of the body, and a watery fluid appears under the skin, which becomes loose and flabby, the wool coming off readily. The symptoms of dropsy often extend over the body, and sometimes the sheep be-

come *choked*, as it is termed—a large swelling forms under the jaw—which, from the appearance of the fluid it contains, is in some places called the watery poke.—The duration of the disease is uncertain; the animal occasionally dies shortly after becoming affected, but more frequently it extends to from three to six months, the sheep gradually losing flesh and pining away, particularly if, as is frequently the case, an obstinate purging supervenes.

With regard to our remedial measures, little satisfactory matter can be offered. There are few drugs which the laboratory can supply but what have been tried and found wanting; and though salt has appeared to have had more effect on it than any thing else, it must be confessed that hitherto medicine has offered no remedy for this formidable and destructive disease. Prevention must be our chief aim, and it is satisfactory to know that much can be done by means of extensive and general draining; and it is hoped that before long, by the aid of the legislature and the conjoint energy and capital of both owners and occupiers of land, the system will be adopted almost universally, by which alone this disease is likely to be controlled or eradicated; and at the same time increased labor employed on the land, and more abundant crops obtained from the bounty of nature.

It appears that, whether as a preventive or as a cure, salt has a more powerful influence over this disease than any other remedy. Its presence preserves even wet pastures from the disposition to give the rot, for it is well known that salt marshes are free from danger. In what manner salt thus operates it is difficult to explain. The blood in this disease is in a state of unnatural dilution—it is deficient in its fibrous and coloring principles; now, whether salt, which is a combination of chlorine and soda, acts by restoring some portion of those salts of which the blood is deficient, or whether it is prejudicial to the vitality of the flukes and the eggs, or whether it acts by the antiseptic power which belong to chlorine, we cannot tell, though its influence over the disease is generally acknowledged.

Our own advice as to remedial treatment may be summed up in a small compass. The sheep should be removed from the unsound pasture as soon as possible, either to a salt marsh or the driest pasture that can be found; as much salt may be given as the animals will take with their food; to this the sulphate of iron may be joined. Half a drachm daily for each sheep, with the same quantity of ginger, may be given in nourishing gruel. An aperient should be given once or twice during the treatment, and may consist of one or two ounces of sulphate of magnesia, or a large table-spoonful of common salt dissolved in warm gruel or water. Food should be given in as nutritious form as possible; and a pint of beans daily will be an excellent diet with good hay on sound pasture.

Though turneps cannot be considered as a cause of rot, yet from the superabundance of water they contain, they are highly prejudicial to sheep that are affected with the disease, particularly if taken whilst a hoar-frost is on them. Calomel has been strongly advised, but the recommendation, as far as I am aware, has not been backed by any successful cases. If tried by way of experiment, about 5 grains daily, with 4 of opium, suspended in thick gruel, may be repeated once a day for the space of a week at a time.

CUTTING BUSHES AND THISTLES.

From a time the memory of man goeth not beyond, our forefathers have recommended the "old of the moon in August" as the best time to kill bushes by cutting them. The time recommended may be a good one for this latitude, though we are not *lunatics* enough to believe that lunar influence has much to do with the effect of that operation. All may have noticed that there is a time in the summer when the growth of shrubs and trees stop, the wood hardens, and the buds of the next year form. According to our experience, it is at this particular juncture, when the sap undergoes a change, "turns," as the phrase is, that bushes are most likely to be killed by being cut. This change may take place earlier or later in different latitudes, or in different seasons, and hence we think it cannot depend on the position or phases of the moon.

The best mode of exterminating briars, that we have ever known, is to mow them close to the ground with a stout scythe, soon after the growth for the season has stopped, and afterwards pasture the ground with sheep. The sheep is very fond of the briar when it first starts

from the ground, and if a sufficient number are turned out to eat the briars as fast as they appear, two seasons will generally exterminate them. They will not generally start much the same season they are cut, but it is important they should be fed down.

Plowing briars, we have found rather to encourage their spread. Many of the roots run below the reach of the plow, and every piece of a root will send up a new shoot, so that the more they are cut, the more they grow unless the roots are brought to the surface and carried off or dried and burnt.

Bruising bushes has sometimes a better effect in killing them, then cutting, and for this purpose a tool called a "bush-whacker" is used. In killing whortle (on "huckle") berry bushes, sometimes troublesome in the rocky pastures of New England, this tool may be preferable to the scythe.

We have had the best success in killing Canada thistle by mowing them when they were just past full bloom. The root will then die down to a great depth, and if the land is in grass, the sword will often spread over the thistle-patch and give the next year a crop of good clear hay. We have not seen the digging of thistles (that is the Canada thistles) attended with much advantage. The roots run very deep—we have traced them three feet below the surface—and a very small piece only may throw up a new shoot. The other kinds of thistles, which are only annual, or at most biennial, are easily killed by cutting them off with a hoe, or a tool made for the purpose just below the crown. This should be done as soon as they can be readily seen, for they often occupy the ground to the exclusion of the grass, and besides, where they are large, the grass which grows near them, cannot be eaten by stock, on account of the annoyance occasioned by their prickly branches and leaves. We have sometimes seen cattle forced to leave the best part of the pasture by these pests.

STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN IRELAND.

An impression seems to prevail in this country that the distresses of Ireland, arise from over population—in other words, that the soil of that island does not, and cannot yield sufficient subsistence for the number of its inhabitants. We are satisfied that this is not the case. The miseries of the Irish people arise not from a deficiency of agricultural products, but from the inequality of their distribution. An article in the last number of the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, on the past and present condition of the agriculture of Ireland, by William Blacker, Esq., contains many very important facts. These facts are of the more consequence, as many of them have a direct bearing on the interests of our own country.

Mr. Blacker contrasts the present condition of Ireland with what it was about the commencement of the present century, or at the time when the celebrated Arthur Young made his tour through that country. From this it appears, that though population has greatly increased, yet production has increased, in a greater ratio, and upon the whole, the condition of the people has been much ameliorated. In fact the modern agricultural improvements in some parts of Ireland, are quite astonishing. At the time of Mr. Young's tour, none of the present means of improvement—such as draining, house-feeding of stock, turnips, clover, and the cultivated grasses—were practiced; and worse management than generally prevailed, could hardly be imagined.

"The consequences," says Mr. B. "attending such a state of things could not be otherwise than most disastrous. Although the country was not one-third peopled, the miserable inhabitants year after year were exposed to all the horrors of famine, followed too generally by disease; and even in favorable seasons they were most commonly under the necessity of importing food.—Contrasting the then state of Ireland, as described by Young, with its altered condition in the present day, when it maintains three times the number of inhabitants, besides exporting more food than the whole of the island produced in those times; and comparing also the general state of its present population with what it was then, they being beyond all contradiction better fed, better clothed, and better housed now than was then the case, it seems impossible to deny that, as population increases, the condition of society improves, notwithstanding all that may be said to the contrary, and the truth of this not only appears on a comparison of the general state of the country now with what it was many years back, but it also appears by a comparison between the state of the east and west of the kingdom at this pre-

sent moment. In the west and south-west the population is small, and exhibits every appearance of poverty and destitution; whereas in the east and north-east, where the population is great, they are comparatively in the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. One cannot help being struck with the positive contradiction which these simple facts give to all the assertions of those who argue that the misery to be met with in Ireland is brought on by over population. The misery is to be met with, generally speaking, where the population is thinnest; and the least of it is to be seen where the population is greatest. The question may naturally here be asked—How can this be accounted for? The answer is plain. The misery is occasioned not by the excess of the population in proportion to the capabilities of the soil, but to the deficiency of employment."

Mr. Blacker next makes some very proper remarks on the duty of government to encourage the employment of its own population.

The exports of grain from Ireland for several years past, have been great—the average for the last thirteen years amounting to more than one half of all the imports into Great Britain. This will be seen by the following table.

*An account of the Corn, Grain, and Flour, imported into Great Britain in each year, from 1st Jan. 1830 to 1843.**

Year.	Imported from Ireland:	Total Imported: Qrs.
1830	2,215,521	4,650,567
1831	2,429,182	5,971,182
1832	2,990,767	3,788,665
1833	2,737,441	3,191,710
1834	2,792,658	3,351,558
1835	2,679,438	3,000,643
1836	2,958,272	3,601,665
1837	1,030,293	4,356,223
1838	3,474,302	5,009,031
1839	2,243,151	6,831,249
1840	2,327,782	6,318,304
1841	2,855,525	6,542,406
1842	2,083,600	5,806,697
1843	2,721,400	4,167,323
	35,639,332	66,588,023

Ireland contains about fifteen millions of acres under cultivation—only four millions more than the state of New York—yet Ireland, with a population of about ten millions, exports annually more grain than the whole territory of the United States.

From government surveys lately made in Ireland, it is stated there is yet remaining five millions of acres, unimproved, capable of profitable cultivation. It is also stated there are fifteen millions of acres of a similar character in England and Scotland; so that it cannot be supposed that those countries, notwithstanding the vast advances they have lately made in agricultural improvement, are as yet anywhere near the highest limit of production.—*Albany Cultivator.*

* NOTE. A quarter is 8 bushels, grain measure. The Imperial bushel of wheat is 70 pounds—the standard bushel of wheat in this country, is 60 pounds—thus, a quarter of wheat is 560 pounds, or 9 and a third American bushels.

RHEUMATISM IN SHEEP.—There are a thousand proofs of the existence of this complaint in sheep. It is particularly prevalent in low marshy countries, in exposed situations. It principally attacks old sheep and young ones. It sometimes appears as an inflammatory complaint, and fever accompanies it; and at other times it has all the characteristics of a chronic disease, the walk of the sheep or lambs being stiff and cautious, marking the rheumatic patient. Having once seriously attacked the animal, the malady will seldom be completely eradicated—so kill at once.—*Nashville Agriculturist.*

PICKLING CABBAGES.—Quarter the firm head of the cabbage; put the parts in a keg, sprinkle on them a good quantity of salt, and let them remain five or six days.—To a gallon of vinegar put an ounce of mace, and one of pepper corns and cinnamon. Cloves and allspice may be added, but they darken the colour of the cabbage. Heat the vinegar scalding hot, add a little alum, and turn it while hot on the cabbage, the salt remaining. It is necessary to turn the vinegar from the cabbage several times, and scalding it, return it again while hot. This makes them tender. Purple cabbages, the heads not large, but fine and firm, are best for pickling.—*Alb. Cult.*

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The Proprietor of the "American Farmer" establishment, expecting shortly to be engaged in the publication of a daily journal in the city of Baltimore, to which he desires to devote as much of his time as possible, would dispose of this establishment on liberal terms, if an immediate application be made. The character of the "Farmer" is too well known to require comment—it is the oldest Agricultural journal published in this country, being now in its 26th year. The central situation of Baltimore renders it a peculiarly advantageous location for a publication of the kind, and in the hands of a person who had a taste for agricultural pursuits, and a necessary talent for conducting the business department thereof, it might be made to be extensively useful and profitable.

The services of the gentleman at present and for several years past engaged in the editorial department, could be secured, if agreeable to the parties concerned.

The patrons of the "Farmer" are assured, that in case a disposition is not made of it, no interruption will be made in its regular publication. Address, if by letter, post paid, SAMUEL SANDS, Baltimore, Md.

Our exchanges will oblige us by noticing the above.

GUANO.

The experiments made with this manure, both in England and this country, go to demonstrate with a certainty that defies all cavil, and holds speculation at bay, that it is a most valuable fertilizer of the soil, and peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of wheat. And as there is a supply in this market at the present, we deem it our duty to call the attention of all wheat growers to the fact. In England, its reputation has become so well established within the last few years, that English merchants have endeavored to monopolize the supply, both in South America and on the coast of Africa. In the South American trade of this commodity, we perceive, by advices from England, that they have from sixty to seventy vessels engaged, and have endeavored to appropriate to themselves, by contracts with the South American proprietors, the entire right of procurement. North American enterprisers and sagacity have, however, foiled them in their grasping design, and we are gratified to see, by our shipping lists, that cargoes have been already imported into the ports of Baltimore and Boston. By which means, ample opportunities will be afforded, to our agriculturists to give fair tests to its virtues.

If one were to look to the various paragraphs that are daily going the rounds through the American press, we would be led to believe, that the application of Guano to the purposes of agriculture, was a "new thing under the sun," whereas it is many years since that the founder of this journal caused an importation to be made of it, when its virtues as a fertilizer of the soil was fully proved by the best of all tests—experience. But like all other innovations upon the barn-yard and the stable, even against the convictions of its utility, which rested upon the minds of those who tried it, it was permitted to be laid upon the shelf, where it quietly reposed until some few years since, when the necessities of British husbandmen for manure, forced them to seek among the Islands of the Pacific for this far-famed fertilizer—a fertilizer whose virtues had been familiar to the people of that region for ages.

In South America, owing to the scarcity of rain, it is used in solution; but here, the necessity for that mode of applying it does not exist, and all that is necessary, is, to harrow it in, and await the operation of our rains to dissolve it and render it available to the growing plants.

When we consider that from one to two hundred pounds are sufficient to manure an acre; that there is no danger from its use, of either multiplying weeds, or occasioning the grain to fall, we think the deduction a fair one, that it is among the cheapest manures that can be used, and es-

pecially so, as its tendency is, to greatly increase the product of grain, and to continue its fertilizing properties for years to the soil.

Let us look at the saving of labor which it effects. As we have observed upon a former occasion, a man may carry to the field, in a two bushel bag, as much as will serve for an acre of ground through a rotation of crops, and effect its sowing in half a day, whereas it would require a team of horses and four or five men to haul out from the stable or barnyard, manure enough to answer the same purposes and quantity of land. It should be borne in mind too, that in the use of long manure for wheat, danger is always to be apprehended, of a superabundance of straw, a diminution of grain, and the inevitable consequence of lodging.

For corn, its virtues, as far as tried, have proved most satisfactory, a spoonful being a full dose for a hill, without the addition of any other manure.

For wheat, from the experiments which have come to our knowledge, we should think, that from 100 to 150 pounds would be amply sufficient for an acre.

And in conclusion we will venture the remark, that, for tobacco beds, Guano would prove the most valuable top-dressing which could be given them. We make this observation, because we know the difficulty there is in protecting tobacco plants from the fly in their early growth, and we think the aroma emanating from this substance, might tend to keep them off, while it would not fail to urge the plants forward and secure them a rapid growth.

THE SMUT IN WHEAT.—In looking over the Prices Currents in the chief wheat markets this summer, we have noticed unusual quantities of smutty wheat, and consequent reductions in the prices between such lots and sound wheat. The existence of this disease should not be permitted among farmers and wheat growers, as unfailing preventive means are wholly within the control of all. Unlike the Rust, the Smut may be prevented, by a very simple and unexpensive process. Such being the case, as the disease not only lessens the product to a very great extent, but depreciates the money value of the grain, and impairs the quality of the flour made from it, common prudence, and a becoming attention to one's interest, would seem to indicate, that every wheat grower should take the necessary precaution with his seed wheat, to prevent the unpleasant recurrence of the disease. All experience of wheat growers go to prove, beyond controversy, that smutty wheat, sown without preparation, will produce smutty wheat, whereas, when prepared, even that which had been previously blackened with the fungus, yields a grain entirely exempt from the parasitical enemy of the plant.

It is not our purpose now to enter into an examination of the various supposed causes which tend to produce the disease; for, at best, the opinions of the various writers must be supposed to be mere speculations, as there are scarcely any two who agree upon the subject. Nor shall we attempt to describe the appearance of the grain when affected by it, as all such information is unnecessary, the experience of every wheat grower having enabled him to anticipate us in that part of our information; it is, therefore, sufficient to the object we have in view, to point out a sure and effectual remedy, and at the same time to urge it upon all wheat growers to avail themselves of it the present fall.

The preventive means used, consist of various steepings, in which the seed wheat is to be immersed for 12 or 24 hours previous to being sown. These are,

1. A brine made of common salt.
2. A ley made of ashes.
3. A ley made of lime—and
4. Stale urine.

Each to be graduated to a strength that will float an egg or a potatoe. Salt is probably the best.

After the wheat shall have been thus soaked or steeped the requisite time, it should be drained through a basket or sieve, and dried, either in lime or ashes, taking care to add a sufficient quantity of either to cover the grains well. While the seed wheat may be in the soak, it should be stirred two or three times well; the light or imperfect grains as they may float upon the surface to be skimmed off and fed to the stock.

The most perfect and effectual method of treating the seed wheat, would be, to wash it in pure water prior to putting it in the soak. By this process you make assurance doubly sure; though we do not consider it indispensably necessary, as the soaking and dusting will answer without it, unless, indeed, the grain be more smutty than usual.

It would be well to change the soak, after every parcel of wheat may have been soaked in it; and it is important that the grain, as taken out, and dried, or dusted in lime, or ashes should be immediately sown and covered. It may remain for 48 hours in the soak without danger of impairing its vegetative properties, though there is peril of that effect being produced, should the grain be permitted to remain any considerable length of time unsown after having been taken out of the soak and powdered with either lime or ashes.

That the smut is an infectious disease, there is not the slightest room for doubt; for innumerable experiments prove the fact; but it is equally true, that it is controllable by a resort to the simple means we have pointed out. Then, why should it be permitted to exist and interfere with the interests of the farmer?

Besides the certainty of exempting the product from the disease, the soak operates beneficially, in promoting an earlier germination, and by urging forward the young wheat plants to form rootlets, thus entrenching themselves in the earth a sufficient depth, and defying the bad effects resulting from frosts and the alternations between the freezing and thawing points of the atmosphere.

We have before called the attention of our readers to this subject, and revert to it now, as the approaching seeding time seems to render the occasion a fit one to elicit attention.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

Cambridge, Md. July 27, 1844.

Dear Sir,—In your "American Farmer" of the 10th inst. you have inserted an extract from the "Gardener's Chronicle," entitled "Analysis of Soil," which is offered as a correct method for ordinary purposes.

I had, in delicacy, declined calling your attention to the errors of the extract; but, inasmuch as it appears under the sanction of two highly respectable agricultural journals, and might mislead the inexperienced, for whom it is intended, I have determined that it will be consistent with your wishes and the farmer's interest, concisely to make the correction.

The method referred to directs, "to weigh a convenient quantity of the earth to be analyzed—dried in the open air—then dry the same before a fire on paper, re-weigh, and the difference will be 'organic matter.'" It is manifest that the difference will not be organic matter; but that it will be simply water. Burn this re-weighed earth with a red heat on a small iron plate, or in an iron spoon or small ladle, then the loss will be organic matter.

The process next may be with muriatic acid, as the author directs:

For the separation of the silicious and argillaceous earths, it would be more intelligible, to the unpractised analyst, to direct the drying, and weighing of the silicious deposit, and the loss may be considered argillaceous.

J. E. M.

Cure for Founder.—The seeds of sunflower are the best remedy known for the cure of founder in horses. Immediately on discovering that your horse is foundered, mix about a pint of whole seed in his feed, and it will give a perfect cure.

DURABILITY OF SALT, AS A FERTILIZER.

Some four years ago, we applied six barrels of (spoiled) salt fish to a strip of potatoes in a field of four acres, in comparison with yard manure. To every hill, we put half a herring or mackerel, at the time of planting. The season proved a very dry one, and while the vines in the other parts of the field suffered greatly from the drought, those where the salt fish was used, maintained a dark, vigorous and healthy color, vines very large, long, and continued green some time after the others were shriveled, dried and dead. On raising, we found them much larger in size, and nearly double in quantity, to those where the yard manure was applied.

At the time, we attributed the great yield, over the others, to the animal substance, as nothing but the bones of the fish were found in the fall, but on further reflection and observation, we are inclined to think that the salt was the most powerful agent after all, as will appear from the crops taken off the three following years.

The next crop we took from the same field was Ruta Bagas, and that part where the fish was used, showed a much more vigorous growth of plants, maintained the same dark, healthy appearance, and could be distinguished from the rest at a great distance; but on lifting them in the fall, we found that the great growth of top was at the expense of the bottom; the bulbs were smaller than those in the other part of the field; thus for Ruta Bagas, it proved rather injurious.

Last year the field was sown with oats, and produced a very heavy crop. The strip where the salt fish were used, was visible to the eye, at a great distance from the field, and the straw much larger and longer, and just before the heads filled out, a severe storm of wind and rain prostrated it; before which it prostrated the most vigorous growth of oats we ever beheld.

After the oats were taken off, we had it ploughed deep, the stubble well turned under, harrowed and rolled until well pulverised, and then sowed with wheat, and stocked down with clover and Timothy. The plants soon made their appearance, and grew off vigorously in the fall, but owing to the small quantity of snow, and the severity of the frost in the winter, much of the grain was killed, which gives it rather an unsightly appearance, and looks a little patchy.

On passing the field a few days since, my attention was arrested by the vigorous growth, dark color, and the heads presenting in full bloom, were much taller, better tillered in that part of the field where the fish had been applied, while on the other parts, the heads of the wheat just began to present themselves. The lines where the fish was used, could be traced by the eye, at a great distance.

The question now presents itself; which is it that has been such a lasting and powerful agent in producing such extraordinary fertility? Is it the flesh, the bones, the salt, or all combined?—The animal matter disappeared the first season, and nothing but the bones were to be seen, and the quantity of salt was so small, that it would seem hardly possible that it would have such an effect. Salt as a manure for grass lands, meadows, &c., has been used in all parts of England, with varying success. It is said to sweeten the herbage, and when sprinkled about, and over a portion of pasture, cattle, sheep, and horses will constantly repair to this salted portion, in preference to any other part of the field. It evidently, therefore, rendered grass more palatable to live stock, and upon consulting the old agricultural writers, it was found that the notices of salt as a manure, were many and important, and that it had been used in various agricultural operations, from a very early period.

Salt renders the earth capable of absorbing the moisture of the atmosphere, "a property of the first importance, since those soils which absorb the greatest proportion of moisture from the atmosphere, are always the most valuable to the cultivator."—*Ag. Chem.*

Its fertilizing properties, when applied to land, may be described as five in number.

1st. In small proportions, it promotes the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances. Salt, therefore, promotes the rapid dissolution of animal, and vegetable remains contained in all vegetable soils.

2d. It destroys vermin, and kills seeds, which are thus converted into manure.

3d. It is a direct constituent, or food of some plants; and it has been clearly ascertained, that if salt is applied to a soil, the vegetables afterwards growing on that land,

are found to contain it in increased proportion of common salt.

4th. Salt acts on vegetable substances, as a stimulant. And 5th. Salt preserves vegetables from injury, by sudden transitions in the temperature of the atmosphere. That salted soils do not freeze so readily as usual, when salt is applied to them, is well known; and that salt preserves crops of turnips, cabbages, &c., from injury by the frost, is equally well established.—*Johnson.* B.

CULTURE OF THE FIELD-BEAN.

Seed.—The best kind of field-bean is of small size, plump, round, and slightly oblong in shape, and of a white color. It is common in the Eastern States, and one of the finest samples of it which we have seen, is now being distributed over the country by that indefatigable friend of agriculture, the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, commissioner of the patent office.

Planting.—Drills two and a half to three feet apart is the favorite method of planting with those who are desirous of making the most of their ground; hills two and a half to three feet apart distant each way answer nearly as well; some sow broadcast, but when this is done, no after-culture can follow, and the crop is liable to be lessened by the growth of weeds, and the land is left in a foul state. The first week in June is quite early enough in this climate, farther north the last of May is perhaps better. It grows quick, and we have seen first-rate crops gathered from plantings as late as the 15th of June, in the latitude of forty-two degrees. The quantity of seed usually allowed per acre, in hills, is one bushel; in drills, it would require a little more; broadcast, at least two bushels. Yet this will depend something upon the size of the bean used, and the economy in dropping the seed. Six to seven beans should be dropped in each hill, and four or five stocks be left to bear; in drills, drop the seed every two or three inches, and leave a plant every four to six inches. When planted in hills, the field may be checked out by a light one-horse plough as for corn, then drop the seed by hand, and cover with a hoe or shovel plough; for drills, run the plough about two inches deep, then drop as above, or from a long-necked bottle, or a tin cup with a hole in the bottom and a handle attached to it, slightly shaking the cup or bottle as the person dropping walks along. Children are best for this kind of work, as they are not obliged to stoop as much as men, and they will do it quite as rapidly and well.

Harvesting.—This should be done in dry weather, as soon as the bean is well formed, and there is no danger of its moulding or shrinking; if left till touched by a hard frost, the pods are liable to crack open, and much waste ensues from their shelling. When sown broadcast on smooth land, the most rapid way of harvesting is by mowing; when in hills or drills, especially in rough ground, it is customary to pull the vines by hand, which being light work, and demanding a good deal of stooping, may also, like the dropping of the seed, be performed by children. As the bean-vines are pulled they are thrown into small heaps, and sunned daily like hay. As soon as sufficiently dry, they should be taken to the barn, threshed, and the straw stacked. We have never found it answer to stack beans before being threshed; they have invariably become dark-colored or spotted, and in addition to this, we lost more or less by rot and mould. Mr. Solon Robinson, vol. viii. of the Cultivator, recommends the following method of curing beans on a clay soil in Indiana:

"Take poles or stakes (common fence-stakes) into your bean-field, and set them stiff in the ground, at convenient distances apart, which experience will soon show you, and put a few sticks or stones around for a bottom, and then, as you pull an armful, take them to the stakes, and lay them around, the roots always to the stake, as high as you can reach, and tie the top course with a string, or a little straw, to prevent them from being blown off, and you will never complain again that you cannot raise beans, because they are too troublesome to save."

Product.—When planted with corn, seven to twelve bushels is a fair yield per acre; when planted alone, twenty to twenty-five bushels. We are persuaded that, by sub-soiling even the poorest gravel land, and only lightly top-dressing it with the proper kind of manure, from thirty to thirty-five bushels per acre may be counted upon as an average.

Value.—White Beans of a good quality, well cleaned, and neatly put up, usually bring from \$1 to \$1.75 per bushel in this market; and, occasionally, they are worth from \$2 to \$2.50. We do not recollect of their being

less than \$1 for years. The straw is valuable as food for sheep, and when properly cured they eat it with avidity. In a chemical analysis of beans, it is found they abound with a greater quantity of the elements of wool than any other grain or vegetable; to make sheep produce heavy fleeces, they are therefore particularly desirable as food, and such is their natural fondness for them, that they will eat them with avidity, whole or ground, even in a damaged state. To our store-flocks, during the winter season, we generally gave a pint of beans per head per day, and when we had not these, we fed peas, oats, and potatoes. Corn is good for fattening sheep, but not so valuable as beans, peas, oats, and most other kinds of grain, for the production of wool.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

HOW TO PRESERVE THE VITALITY OF SEEDS IN LONG VOYAGES.

Bottles carefully sealed, and thick brown paper packages are generally employed for the preservation of seeds, and are kept in a cool and well aired room. But although this preserves them very well from insects, yet the advantage does not appear to extend farther. In the beginning of May, 1843, Mr. McGill was induced, from the evenness of the temperature there, to put a bottle of onion seed, carefully sealed, which had arrived at Bermuda from Madeira, in the beginning of February, into the bottom of a cistern of rain water five feet below the surface of the earth. The cistern was cased with roman cement, and had a free circulation of air above the cement, about seven feet from the bottom. On the first November, about the usual time of sowing, this bottle was taken out, and its contents sown, together with those of four other bottles of the same package, which had been kept in a cool warehouse during the summer, and of three others. In all cases the seed came up more or less; that in some of the bottles to the extent of about a fifth part, others of about a tenth, but in some scarcely at all. The seed, however, which had been kept under water, came up regularly, and four or five days sooner than the others; the plants were strong, and not more than a fifth part of the seed failed. The seed in three of the bottles looked pale when opened, and several seeds were chipped or broken; the fourth bottle, in comparison with that taken out of the water, seemed equally fresh, though very few seeds sprung. It is no doubt possible that some of the seed was not good when first imported; but be that as it may, the seed kept under water came up as quickly as new seed.

This is a new, and we think an important fact; because, if further experiments confirm Mr. McGill's experience, it may possibly be found that the best plan for seeds on board of ships bound to distant countries is, as Col. Reid has suggested to us, in bottles plunged in ships' tanks, where they may be exposed to a more uniform temperature than can be otherwise secured. This information is worthy of consideration by importers of seeds.—(*Garden. Chron.* 1844, p. 83.)

Much injury was sustained in the lower part of Prince George's by the storm on yesterday week.—We learn that several planters had their Tobacco crops so much cut by hail as to render them valueless.—*Upper Marlboro' (Prince George's Co. Md.) Gazette.*

CORN BREAD.—A correspondent of the *Western Cultivator*, writing over the signature of "Cousin Polly," gives the following receipt for making "good corn bread."

"Well, I was going to tell your female readers how I make good corn bread, as I think, when well made, it is the best bread eaten, and the healthiest, and the most generally liked. Besides, cousin (excuse me for this familiarity, for I wrote it down before I thought, and although this relationship does in fact exist, yet we never had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance,) you know, some seasons, that when the wheat crops fail, we poor folks are obliged to use a great deal of this article."

"Well, to the subject.—Take as much corn meal as you wish to cook, scald it well, by pouring boiling water over it and stirring it thoroughly; then mix it to the consistency of batter, with milk—if it is pretty rich it won't hurt it; but mind the mixing part, that it is thoroughly done, the more the better. Put in one egg, a teaspoonful of saleratus, and a table-spoonful or more of lard. Mix the whole thoroughly together, till the ingredients are entirely incorporated through the whole—mind I say the mixing, the more the better. It is now to be baked as usual, about three quarters of an hour, and you will have the finest corn bread you ever ate."

SHEEP'S SORREL.

Messrs. Editors:—I find it stated in almost every agricultural journal I take up, that the presence of sheep's sorrel is indicative of the absence of calcareous matter in the soil, and therefore that it is too acid for the purpose of vegetation—but how stands the fact? I have known many instances to the contrary, but will relate one which has come under my own immediate observation. The grass of the lawn of a friend and neighbor was coarse and wiry—what is called *sour*; by advice of his agricultural friends he covered it thickly with compost, in which lime constituted about one half the mass, and took good pains to spread and work it in. The next year the lawn was nearly covered with sheep's sorrel. I recommended, to save it from being broken up, that it be spread with a good coat of rotten dung from the old melon beds in the garden, and the sorrel disappeared, the finer grasses taking their place.

Now will our friends account for this? It might be well to observe, the seeds of the sorrel were not brought in the compost, as the articles of which it was composed were procured from situations where none was ever known to exist; besides, ought sorrel to vegetate in a mass of lime, and grow to such perfection as to cover large portions of the lawn as with a carpet. T.

Boston Cult.

ALPACCA.—Probably few ladies who wear and admire the beautiful fabric called Alpaca, are aware of the source of its production. The Alpaca is a wool-bearing animal, indigenous to South America, and is one of four varieties, which bear general points of resemblance to each other. The Lama, one of these varieties, has been long known, and often described; but it is only within a few years that the Alpaca has been considered of sufficient importance to merit particular notice.

Nine-tenths of the wool of the Alpaca is black, the remainder being partly white, red, and grizzled. It is of very long staple, often reaching twelve inches, and resembles soft, glossy hair—which character is not lost by dyeing. The Indians in the South American mountains manufacture nearly all their clothing from this wool, and are enabled to appear in black dresses, without the aid of the dyer. Both the Lama and Alpaca are, perhaps, even more valuable to the natives as beasts of burden than as wool-bearing animals, and the obstinacy of both when irritated is well known. The importance of this animal has been already considered by the English, in their hat, woolen and stuff trade, and an essay on the subject has been published by Dr. Hamilton, of London, from which some of these details are collected.

The wool is so remarkable, being a jet black, glossy, silk-like hair, that it is fitted for the production of textile fabrics differing from all others, occupying a medium position between wool and silk. It is now mingled with other materials in such a singular manner, that while a particular dye will affect those, it will leave the Alpaca wool with its original black color, and thus give rise to great diversity.

When the value of this commodity became appreciated in England, it became an important question whether the animal itself could be reared in the country.—From the power possessed by the Alpaca of living on very scanty herbage, it has been proposed to introduce the animal into those districts of Scotland and Ireland, where the English sheep cannot flourish. Mr. Walton, a recent writer on this subject, remarks: "To the tender of an Andes flock, the snow storm is disarmed of all its terrors, and as the stranger, when naturalized among us, would feed upon herbage, left behind by the cattle and sheep which had gone over the ground before him, he would not consequently interfere with the pasturage of our present herds and flocks, nor diminish in the slightest degree the provision of food reserved for them. The income which a farmer would derive from this new breeding-stock will be readily calculated, when it is taken into account that the South Down fleece seldom weighs more than two pounds, whereas the Alpaca yields from six to eight; and this wool always commands a higher price, besides keeping, for seven years, if the market should be low."

The late Duchess of York introduced the Alpaca as a denizen in her pleasure grounds, as did likewise the late Countess of Liverpool. The Earl of Derby, at Knowles, has a small flock of Alpacas, some of which were born upon the estate; and one, a fine male, has wool eighteen or twenty inches in length. At the Glasgow meeting of

the British Association in 1840, Mr. Dawson introduced the subject, and stated the grounds on which its rearing in England may be advocated. Among the matters adduced by Mr. Dawson, was the following: "that the Alpaca wool is generally free from grease, and differs materially from the sheep, attributable to its perspiring through the skin, and consequently not requiring the artificial protection of smearing with tar and other substances injurious to the wool as far as the manufacture is concerned, and in shearing the animal requires no washing preparatory to the operation." Another point, considered not less singular and valuable, is that of "their peculiar coat of silky wool proving a complete protection against an atmosphere at all times excessively humid, and against the deluging rain, which, among the Andes, continues to fall upwards of four months in the year; thus rendering them well suited to the Grampian and other mountainous districts of Scotland." Lastly, the "animal is not only capable of undergoing great fatigue, but likewise lives on mountain herbage, little better than a kind of withered grass, and in times of scarcity, has been sustained several days without water, taking only a handful of maize." A few of these animals have been introduced into this country, but at present the attempt can only be regarded as an experiment.—*Pittsburg American*.

PROPER DEPTH OF SEED.

Various experiments have been tried to determine the proper depth at which seed should be put. The following is the result of an experiment with maize or Indian corn:

That which was planted at the depth of—		
No.	1. 1 inch, came up in	8½ days.
2.	1½ "	9½ "
3.	2 "	10 "
4.	2½ "	11½ "
5.	3 "	12 "
6.	3½ "	13 "
7.	4 "	13½ "
8.	4½ "	—
9.	5 "	—
10.	4½ "	17½ "
11.	6 "	—

The Nos. 8, 9, and 11 were dug up after twenty-two days, and it was found that No. 8 had an inch more to grow to reach the surface of the earth. Nos. 9 and 11 had just sprouted, and were short, and three inches below the surface. No. 10 came up in 17½ days, but the tender leaf remained only six days green, and then withered. There is no experiment which shows more clearly the advantage of a shallow planting in a soil not too loose and trodden down than this. The more shallow the seed was covered with earth, the more rapidly the sprout made its appearance, and the stronger afterwards the stalk. The deeper the seed lay, the longer it remained before it came to the surface. Four inches was too deep for the maize, and must, therefore, be for yet smaller grain kernels.

Petri gives an experiment made on rye, with the following results. The first column shows the depth at which the seed was put; the second, the number of days that elapsed before it appeared above ground; the third, the number of plants that came up:

Depth.	Appeared.	Number of plants.
¼ inch	11 days.	7-8
1 "	12 "	7-8
2 inches	18 "	7-8
3 "	20 "	3-4
4 "	21 "	1-2
5 "	22 "	3-8
6 "	23 "	1-8

The root stock forms itself next below the surface of the ground, and if we place the grain deep, it must first put its sprouts to the surface, and form its side branches in a nearer connexion with the air. We never find that the sucker-roots are ranged from below to above, but the contrary.

From the experiments of Ugazy, who tried seventy-six, with different grains, it is clear that shallow sowing, if the seed is only so far covered as to sprout, and the germ is protected from immediate contact with the air, is preferable to laying the seed deep, because it springs up quicker, and acquires a stronger growth, and has hardier plants.—*Burger's Economy of Farming*.

Cure for Lock Jaw in Horses.—It is said that pouring water along the back from a watering pot, for a considerable time without intermission, will effect a cure.

LARD, AND LARD OIL.—Among the many important inventions of the day, few perhaps, promise results of greater utility than that of manufacturing oil from lard. In 1841, when this invention first became a subject of popular notice, no one, not even among those the most sanguine in the feasibility of the plan, imagined that in so brief an interval as that which has since elapsed, the business would so widely extend itself, or become so prolific a source of commercial profit to the States. In the vicinity of Cleveland, Ohio, there have been 250 tons of lard and tallow wrought into oil and stearine candles. In Cincinnati alone, there are thirteen factories in constant and successful operation, each of which manufactures upon an average from one thousand to one thousand five hundred barrels the season. The usual price of the oil in that city does not ordinarily vary from sixty cents by the quantity. The amount of stearine manufactured by one establishment, is about seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds per annum. Of this large quantity, over two-thirds is suitable for candles—a most beautiful article, clear, and endowed with the capacity of withstanding the liquescent action when properly manufactured of an atmosphere of upwards of twenty degrees. It is stated that "the fattened hog can be turned into the steam tub, (hams, blood, entrails, &c. excepted,) separated by heat—the fat from the lean, bone, and muscle—and twelve hours after, the fat is cold, and candles can be produced."

From the Boston Cultivator.

AN ENGLISH HARVEST.

Messrs. Editors:—A friend writes me from England, "My first barley I cut the last year on the 31st of August, and for three weeks afterwards, rain fell every day, sometimes in great abundance. During these twenty-one days, the swaths of barley were regularly turned to keep the grain from growing, the uppermost parts of them scarcely ever being dry for six hours together, while their undersides were soaked with water every day; and yet I had none of my barley grow."

This was owing to the cold, which accompanied the rain; had the weather been warm and the rain been accompanied by occasional gleams of sunshine, it would, in one half the time have been completely spoiled. I envy you your dry and sunny climate: to cut hay one day and carry it the next—why, that alone is worth an English rent. And then, to be allowed to house their crops without the clergyman coming to seize a tenth of them, after they have been cut and bound and cured, although he admits he has only the right to a tenth of the increase—see the Levitical law—by which he robs me of a tenth of the charge for harvesting; and after all never dreams of paying me back a tenth part of the cost of the seed for the next crop! Oh, you are too highly favored; I fear if I were to come amongst you to farm, I should be too happy and grow idle. The account which you send me of the taxes paid in New Jersey on a farm of about 80 acres, including tax for house, land, live-stock, dogs, school-tax, &c. &c., all amounting to about nine dollars! Why our poor's rates alone would often amount to three times that sum. And then, to be permitted to ride in your own carriage, paid for with your own money and supported at your own expense, without being taxed about \$16 a year for the privilege! I think I must cut stick and come over to you, while I have still a little strength remaining, and a small amount of the needful, which is, I assure you, fast dwindling away."

PLASTER NO LONGER BENEFICIAL.

When in Putnam county, and other places the past month, we heard complaints among the farmers that gypsum (plaster of Paris) no longer acted beneficially upon their land. The reason of this is thus explained by Leibig:—

"When we increase the crop of grass in a meadow by means of gypsum, we remove a greater quantity of potash with the hay than can, under the same circumstances be restored—hence it happens, that after the lapse of several years, the crops of grass on the meadows manured with gypsum diminish, owing to the deficiency of potash."

From the above extract it will be seen, that nothing is wanted but the application of ashes or potash to the land, when plaster will again act upon it with its former good effects. Plaster will also be found beneficial again after manures have been used for a few years, more especially when made of an intermixture of swamp-muck or peat-earth.

CURE OF SWINEY.—Swiney is a disease, by which many of our finest road horses are annually retired from the saddle or harness, and turned out to pasture as almost worthless, or sold for one-third their value. We have seen and tried a number of prescriptions for the relief of this troublesome affection of the shoulder, such as ironing, rubbing with the oil of earth worms, and various stimulating liniments, the introduction of seatons, lengthy incisions with a deposite of poke root, to produce supuration, &c.; many of which are worthless, and others both cruel and injurious.

The disease may be cured in less than a month, and the horse used daily if necessary, though it is best to give him rest if convenient. As soon as you discover the disease, which will be known by noticing the horse while standing after use, and it may be seen even in the stall, he will sustain the weight of the body on the opposite limb, and put forward the limb of the affected side permitting it to touch the ground but lightly, limps when hurried down hill, the muscle upon the shoulder becomes thin, and in many instances the skin contracted and tight; put a twist upon his upper lid, and introduce the small blade of a common pocket knife, (the point of which must be sharp,) into the thinnest part of the shoulder, which will be near the upper margin of the shoulder blade, and push it directly in until you reach the bone, holding the knife as you would a pen when writing, and scratch up the membrane that covers the bone for a space the size of a silver dollar; the knife may then be withdrawn, and after the small quantity of blood that follows is wiped away, the orifice will not be seen. The knife may then be introduced in one or two places below the first, and used in the same way, and the operation is over. This may be repeated in six or eight days; we have but seldom found it necessary to repeat the operation more than twice or thrice; in many cases a single operation will effect a cure. —*Southern Cult.*

TO PRESERVE TOMATOES.—Dip the ripe tomatoes in scalding water, peel them, and divide them into two, or, if thick, into three slices; lay them on plates, and put them into the oven after the bread is drawn; in 48 hours they will be perfectly dried. Put them into paper bags, and keep them in a dry place. When wanted for use dip them in cold water and lay them on a dish to swell, and in a minute or two they are almost equal to the fresh fruit. If you wish to make tomato sauce add a little water to cook them in. They are very good to eat out of the hand in the dry state.

A HEAVY YIELD.—We see it stated in the Central New York Farmer, a most excellent paper, by the way, that Mr. Andrew Vredenburg of Rome, New York, recently raised from one acre, the remarkable quantity of 109 bushels, and 20 quarts of oats! The land from which this surprising crop was harvested, was in corn the year previous, and had a preparative application of about forty loads of fine manure. The ground was once ploughed, and five bushels of seed sown. —*Maine Cult.*

TURNIP SEED, &c.

Just received from our Seed Gardens 1000 pounds red top and white flat TURNIP SEED, raised from picked roots, of the finest shape and quality, and the same that has given such general satisfaction the last 20 years.

500 lbs RUTA BAGA SEED, raised as above
800 " do do imported last Spring the best varieties of English and French Turnips

Price of Domestic Seed \$1 per pound
do Imported do 75cts. do
Also—CABBAGE SEEDS of finest imported; Early Sorts, Flat Dutch, Drum Head and Sugar Loaf Savoy CABBAGE, German Sprouts, yellow and other Radish Seed for late sowing, Half Long, Long Green and Cluster Cucumber Seed, Endive, Lettuce, &c. &c.
Jy 24 ROBT. SINCLAIR Jr. & CO. 62 Light st.

HARVEST TOOLS.

In store and for sale by J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, near Charles, Wolf's very superior Grain Cradles, (such as I have been selling for the last five years;) Grain and Grass Scythes; steel and wood Hay Forks; an assortment of Hay Rakes, Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, of different patterns, for 2 and 4 horses; Wheat Fans, plain and expanding Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, Corn Planters, my superior Straw Cutters, of all sizes, with wood and iron frames. Also a large assortment of PLOUGHS, of all sizes, and other farming implements. May 22

GUANO.

A fresh supply of Guano, just received and for sale by the bag containing from 150 to 220 lbs.

May 15

SAMUEL SANDS,
at the office of the American Farmer.

Pulverization.



Decomposition.

A. G. MOTT,

Corner Ensor and Forest streets, Baltimore, sole agent for the sale of "THE BOSTON CENTRE DRAUGHT PLOUGH," Prouty and Mears' self sharpening patent, with new patent gearing.

By this admirable arrangement, the labors of man and team are lessened one-half, while the power and steadiness of draught obtained are so great that any depth of furrow is broken up, pulverized, and carried completely over, with perfect ease and facility, and the precision of the spade.

Prices from 7.50 to 13 dollars, with extra point and share. No extra charge for the new gearing. Castings always on hand.

"Spade labor, the perfection of good husbandry"

ap 17

tf

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINES.

HEMP CUTTERS.

CORN & COB CRUSHERS.

CORN SHELLING AND HUSKING MACHINES, &c.

Made to order and kept for sale by the subscriber,

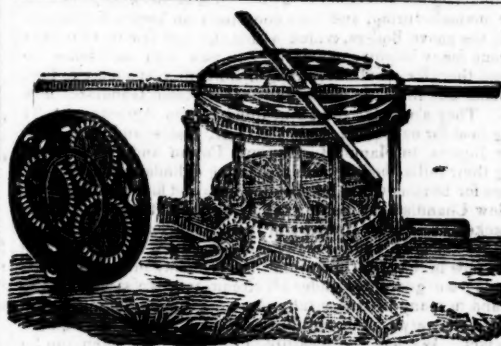
Ap. 17.

OBED HUSSEY.

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is now prepared to furnish from his depot at the City Block, Baltimore, ALUM STONE LIME of the purest description, deliverable at any point on the Chesapeake bay or its tributaries, at such prices as cannot fail to please.

He is also prepared to furnish superior building Lime at 25 cents per bushel, in hds. or at \$1 per bbl. E. J. COOPER, aug 30 City Block, Baltimore.



MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheaper to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. A. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

FOR SALE, THAT VALUABLE FARM & MILLS.

Known as the Mansion Farm or Owings' Lower Mills, situate 1 1/2 miles from the city, on the Reisterstown turnpike, upon which it binds for half a mile, having the Westminster branch of the Susquehanna rail road within 200 yards of the dwelling. This Farm contains about 416 acres, 80 acres of which are in wood, the greater portion of the residue in a high state of cultivation, having had near 10,000 bushels lime put on it the last few years—the growing crop of wheat, rye, oats, &c. &c. looking remarkably well, the meadow comprising about 100 acres is prime land, which has recently been reset.

The improvements consist of a large and well built brick Mansion House, 60 ft. front by 40 ft. deep, exclusive of the back and side additions. A substantial large brick Barn, having stalled stabling underneath for 25 head of cattle, wagon and carriage houses, dairies, smokehouse, blacksmith's shop, corn houses, &c. &c.

A good brick GRIST MILL, with a comfortable stone Dwelling for the miller; the mill is in good order, and can grind 40 bbls. of flour per day, which quantity could be increased with a trifling expense.

An excellent SAW MILL has recently been double geared and capable of cutting 2000 feet per day; these mills have a good run of country custom, with an abundance of water at all seasons of the year, the fall of water being about 30 feet. Additional works might be erected at other sites on the premises.

This farm could conveniently be divided, having on the upper portion of it, in addition to the above improvements, a frame dwelling and log cottage, with a good barn and stabling. The whole property is in superior order and repair. The proprietor residing out of the state, is disposed to sell it for less than its value, on accommodating terms. Any person desirous of viewing the premises can do so by applying to the manager on the premises. For terms of sale and further particulars apply to

REYNOLDS & SMITH,
No. 40 N. Howard st.

je 26

BALTIMORE MARKET, Aug. 6.	
Beef, Balt. mess, 8ja	Butter, Glades, No. 1, 13a
Do. do. No. 1, 6ja7	Do. do. 2, 7a11
Do. prime, 5a	Do. do. 3, 5a7
Pork, mess, 10	Do. Western 2, 6a
Do. No. 1, 9ja9j	Do. do. 3, 5a6
Do. prime, 8	Lard, Balt. kegs, 1, 6ja7
Do. cargo, a	Do. do. 2, none
Bacon, hams, Balb, 6ja7	Do. Western, 1, a6j
Do. middlings, 5a5j	Do. do. 2, 5a5j
Do. shoulders, 4a4j	Do. do. bls 1, 6a6j
Do. ass'd, West. 4j	Cheese, casks, 6
Do. hams, 5a7	Do. boxes, 5a8j
Do. middlings, a5	Do. extra, 12a15
Do. shoulders, 3ja4	

COTTON—	
Virginia, 9a10	Tennessee, lb.
Upland, 9	Alabama, 11a12
Louisiana, 11j	Florida, 10a12
North Carolina, 10a11	Mississippi

LUMBER—	
Georgia Flooring, 12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P. 7a10
S. Carolina do, 10a12	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P. 7a10
White Pine, pann, 12a27	Shingles, W.P. 2a9
Common, 20a22	Shingles, ced'r, 3.00a9.00
Select Cullings, 14a16	Laths, sawed, 1.25a 1.75
Common do, 8a10	Laths, split, 50a 1.00

MOLASSES—	
Havana, 1st qu. gl, 30a31	New Orleans, 31a
Porto Rico, 29ja30	Guadaloupe & Mart 26a28
English Island, 28a36	Sugar House, 28a36

SOAP—	
Baltimore white, 12a14	North'n, br'n & yel. 3ja4j
Brown & yell'w 4ja5j	

TOBACCO—	
Common, 2 a 3j	Yellow, 8 a 10
Brown and red, 4 a 5	Fine yellow, 12a14
Ground leaf, 6 a 7	Virginia, 4 a 9
Fine red, 6ja 8	Rappahannock, 3 a
wrapery, suitable	Kentucky, 13 a 11
for segars, 8a13	St. Domingo, 15 a 38
Yellow and red, 7a10	Cuba, 15 a 38

PLASTER PARIS—	
Cargo, pr ton cash 2.75a	Ground per bbl. 1.12a

SUGARS—	
Hay, wh. 100lbs, 9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs 7.00a8.00
Do. brown, a7.50	Brazil, white, a
Porto Rico, 6.70a7.50	Do. brown, 6ja6j
New Orleans, 6ja6j	Lump, lb. c.

FLOUR—We quote	
Superfine How. st., from stores, bl.	\$3.87a4.12
Do. City Mills, 4	
Do. Susquehanna, 4 a	
Rye, first, 2.87a	
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl.	2.62
Do. per hhd.	11.75

GRAIN—	
Wheat, white, p bu 85a92	Peas, black eye, 50a55
" best Pa red 85a	Clover seed, store 65.50a
" ord. to pri. Md 70a83	Timothy do 2a2.50
Corn, white, 40a	Flaxseed, rough st. 1.35
" yellow Md. 40a41	Chop'd Rye, 100lbs. 1.25
Rye, Md. 50a52	Ship Stuff, bus. 20a
Oats, Md. 21a	Brown Stuff, 15a
Beans, 100	Shorts, bushel, 10a

FEATHERS—per lb.	
Havana, 7 a 8	Java, lb. 10 a 12
P. Rico & Lagunay, 6ja 8	Rio, 6ja7j
St. Domingo, 5ja 6	Triage, 3ja 4j

CANDLES—	
Mould, common, 9a10	Sperm, 32a33
Do. choice brands, 10j	Wax, 60a65
Dipped, 8a 9	

which is equal to \$2.50a\$3.75 net. About 500 were driven North and 60 head remain in market unsold.

AYRSHIRE BULLS.

Several young Bulls for sale, of this valuable dairy stock; they are from stock selected with great care in Scotland, for a gentleman of this vicinity. One of the bulls is one year old—his appearance is impaired by an injury received in his hip from another bull but not of a nature to prevent his being fit for service. Price \$50, deliverable in this city. One other Bull, 4 months old, another 1 month old, dams very superior milkers: the dam of the younger gives when fresh between 7 and 8 gallons a day.

Likewise a 15-16 Durham bull calf, 4 months old, sired by the celebrated bull "Washington Irving," a fine, handsome calf. Either of the calves can be had for \$20. Call on S. Sands, at this office. jo 12

BALTIMORE CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Society held at Govanstown, on the 20th day of October, 1843, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That such counties of Maryland as may form societies auxiliary to this, shall on the payment of fifty dollars to the Treasurer of this society, be admitted on equal terms as regards competition for premiums, if in the opinion of the Executive Committee, such an arrangement shall appear to be expedient."

The Executive Committee at a meeting held in Baltimore, Dec. 23d, 1843, having fully concurred in the above resolution, do cordially invite the farmers of the counties of the state to form auxiliary societies, and become competitors for premiums offered by this society. JOHN H. B. FULTON, Rec. Sec.

POUDRETTE.

A supply now on hand for sale at the office of the American Farmer.

GUANO—Farmers, Now's your time.

The subscriber has received 80 sacks of GUANO, which he will sell at \$3 1/2 a hundred if immediately applied for.

D. B. DICKINSON,
Corner of Bond and Lombard sts. or,
LEWIS GROSS, Jr.
No. 85 Smith's wharf.

July 24

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

Manufactured by Robt. Sinclair Jr. & Co.
Co. No. 60 Light street, viz:

Corn Mills,	price \$40	most approved)	8 to 12
Sinclair & Co.'s Corn and		Subsoil Ploughs,	8 to 12
Cob Crushers,	30	Other kinds, embracing about	
Baldwin's do.	65	25 sorts, and suited to every	
Goldborough's Corn Shell-		ery variety of soil, 2.50 to 13	
ing & Shucking Machine,	35	Corn & Tobacco Cultivat.	5 to 6
Hand do. assorted,	15 to 17	Harrows,	6 to 16
Vegetable Cutters,	20	Grain Cradles & Scythes,	4 to 5
Threshing Machines,	40 to 60	Plough and Machine Cast-	
Horse Powers,	75 to 100	ings,	per lb. 4 to 5
Cylindrical Straw Cutt.	28 to 45	Fanning Mills,	25 to 30
Do. extra large,	75	Horse Hay Rakes,	11
Common Straw Cutters,	5 to 12	Grindstones, on friction rol-	
Botts & Green's do.	25 to 30	lers,	15
Pierce's and Dolphin self-		Lime Spreaders,	30
sharpening Plows, (new &			

Ploughs and Machinery REPAIRED on reasonable terms. Also
GARDEN AND FARMING TOOLS—of every sort.
GARDEN AND FARMING SEEDS “ “
GARDEN AND FARMING BOOKS “ “
The agricultural community will find it their interest to examine our stock of Implements, Seeds, &c. We promise purchasers polite attention and lowest market prices. R. S. Jr. & Co.
July 24

SOMETHING NEW.



WHITMAN'S THRASHING MACHINE & HORSE POWER DEPOT. No. 2 Eutaw st., opposite the Eutaw House, where the subscriber now offers for sale all his new improvements in the Thrashing-machine and Horse-power line, consisting in part of his new SEPARATOR, patented March 20th, 1844, which thrashes and cleans the grain at one operation, and is considered the greatest labor saving machine, and of the most value to the farmer of any machine ever invented in this country.

NEW STRAW CARRIERS.—These machines thrash and separate the grain from the straw in a rapid and perfect manner, and are highly approved by all.

Improved CYLINDER THRASHERS.—Warranted to thrash faster than any other kind of thrashers that can be produced.

Improved HORSE POWERS, on the rail-way principle, for one or two horses. These machines are durable, possess double the power of the common kind, and occupy about one eighth of the room. All of the above are made of the best materials, by experienced workmen, and warranted. I will furnish a man to go out with them and set them up in any part of this State, if desired.

As this is no humbug, all who feel an interest in agriculture are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, Baltimore city, will meet with prompt attention. EZRA WHITMAN, Jr.
July 17

WHEAT FANS, PLOUGHS, &c.

The undersigned would inform the AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITY, that he has on hand and for sale, various kinds of Farming Implements—among which is his very superior Wheat Fan, which, last fall, received the first certificate of excellence awarded by the Balt. Co. Agricultural Society. Also the inimitable Prouty S. S. or Boston Centre-draught, and the far-famed Wiley's Patent or New York Ploughs, right and left hand. The many advantages possessed by these ploughs, are invaluable to the agriculturist, and should be tried to be properly appreciated. Castings for the above always on hand, which being of Northern manufacture, are the most durable extant. A. G. MOTT,
July 3 4t* corner Ensor and Forest sts. Old Town, Balt.

THRASHING MACHINES & HORSE POWERS.

Two of COPE'S Endless chain Horse Powers and Thrashing machines, all complete, which will be sold low if application be made immediately to JAMES HUEY & CO.
July 3 4t* No. 7 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.

A RARE CHANCE.

SINCLAIR & CO. are about erecting a fifteen-horse STEAM ENGINE, at their manufactory, and will dispose of their present one which is rated by Messrs. Watchman & Bratt. (the makers) as a four-horse power, the works however are very substantial and will bear to be driven to 4 or 7 horse without risk. This is the best size for Plantation use, and will be sold a bargain if early application is made. R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.
July 31 No. 62 Light st.

POUDRETTE

Of the very best quality for sale. Three barrels for \$5, or ten barrels for \$15—delivered free of cartage by the New York Poudrette Company, 23 Chambers street, New York. Orders by mail, with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and with the same care as though the purchaser was present, if addressed as above to D. K. MINOR, Agent.

A supply now on hand from the N. York establishment, by the single barrel, or larger quantity. For sale by SAM'L SANDS, office of the Farmer, Baltimore st.
July 19

FARMERS! EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!

The well-selected stock of Implements belonging to JAMES HUEY & CO. No. 7 BOWLY'S WHARF, Baltimore. Our stock consists of a large lot of PLOUGHS, SHEARS, POINTS, and CULTIVATORS, which we will sell low to suit the times—among which rank the economical WILEY, and the MINOR & HORTON PLOUGH of the N York composition metal and manufacture—the share has a double point and edge, equal to two shares and points. We keep on hand all kinds of PLOUGHS, premium, CORN SHELLERS, HAY & STRAW CUTTERS, Corn & Cob CRUSHERS, Horse RAKES, Corn and Tobacco HOES. Farmers and Planters on the Eastern and Western Shores may send their orders with confidence, as they will be attended to with promptitude. We also keep GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Agents for the above implements, S. L. STEER, Market st. near the corner of Paca, Baltimore. E. & W. BISHOP, Bel-air market. Baltimore. July 28

PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

The undersigned successors to the late firm of Bentley, Randall & Co. are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating liquors, to Manufacturers (both Cotton and Woollen) for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c., to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for rendering lard, to Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket), to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and soap making, and for many other purposes, for all of which they are now in successful operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of two thirds, and in many instances fully three fourths—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govanstown in October 1843.

Manufactory, McCausland's old Brewery, Holliday st. near Pleasant st., Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 6. 1f RANDALL & CO.

GRAIN CRADLES! GRAIN CRADLES!

We mean what we say when we assert that A. G. MOTT, corner of Ensor and Forest sts. Old Town, near the Bel-air market, is now making up, and has for sale, the very best and cheapest article of the kind in the Baltimore market, and no mistake. Try them.
July 19

GROUND PLASTER.

The subscriber is now engaged in the grinding of Plaster of Paris, for agricultural purposes, and would respectfully inform Farmers and dealers that he is prepared to furnish it of the best quality at the lowest market price, deliverable in any part of the city, or on board Vessels free of expense, application to be made at the Union Plaster Mill, near the Glass House, or at the office No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, corner Wood street. P. S. CHAPPELL, or WM. L. HOPKINS, Agent.
Jan. 3.

HORSE POWERS AND CORN CRUSHERS.

The subscriber has for sale the above Implements which he can recommend to all purchasers as being SUPERIOR ARTICLES. They are made with a view to strength, durability and efficiency, possess great power, are constructed upon the very simplest principles of mathematical exactitude, and are calculated to do as much work as the largest farmer can desire, and being free from complication, are not easily put out of order, and easy of repair. For proof of their intrinsic value, the subscriber refers to the following certificate from one of our most intelligent practical farmers, who combines with a knowledge of farming that of machinery, and is every way competent to pass a correct judgment.

GEORGE PAGE, Machinist,
West Baltimore st. Baltimore.

Orders and letters of inquiry, POST PAID, will be promptly attended to.
Feb 14

I hereby certify that I was one of the committee on Agricultural Implements and Machinery at the last fair of the Baltimore Co. Agricultural Society—that I attended the first day of examination but not the last: that after a full and fair examination of all the other machines of similar kind, and an interchange of opinions among the judges, it was determined by a vote of 4 out of the 5 judges, to give Mr. GEORGE PAGE the first premium on his CORN and COB CRUSHER and HORSE POWER, they each being considered very superior, both in power and operation, as well as durability to any others on the ground. It was universally admitted, that the Corn and Cob Crusher could do twice as much work as any other machine of the kind on the ground—and I must confess, that I was both mortified and surprised, to find by the award of my co-judges, that they had changed their opinions after I left, and it had been agreed upon to award the above premiums to Mr. Page by so decided a vote as 4 to 1, that they should afterwards change that determination after I had left without consulting me is like a matter of surprise and mortification. ABNER LINTHICUM, Jr.

JAMES MURRAY'S

PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. Co. Md. Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices \$25, 30, 35, 40, 45. ALSO, small MILLS, which received a certificate of merit, for \$15.

I have also superior CUTTING BOXES, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics.

Also, Horse Powers, Mills, Corn Shellers, Mill and Carry-log Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. &c.

Also, a second hand Steam Engine, 16 horse power, and the works for two Saw Mills.

Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill-work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.

Orders can be left with J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber,

Mr. Abner Linthicum, Jr., and all Machinists are invited to a fair trial of Grinding against my Corn and Cob Crushers, and if I do not do more work, taking the power, quantity, and quality into consideration, I will give them my machine gratis.

Patent Rights for sale by the subscriber.
JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

MANGELWURZEL AND FRENCH SUGAR BEET SEED,

Just received and for sale by ROBT. SINCLAIR JR. & CO. Seedsmen, No. 60 Light st.
Ap 22

CLEAZY'S IMPROVED SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGH.

J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, a little west of the Baltimore & Ohio rail road Depot, would invite public attention to this superior implement, both as to its simplicity, cheapness and good work with light draft. He will furnish patterns to manufacturers living out of this state on reasonable terms.
May 1

NEW PATENT CORN MILL—CORN AND COB CRUSHER.

The subscribers have recently invented and constructed a Corn Mill and Crusher, to be worked by hand or horse power, which are remarkably simple and admirably adapted to the present wants of farmers. Either of the above machines may be seen in operation at our warehouse, No. 60, Light street.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.
Prices—Corn Crusher \$30—Corn Mills \$40.
ap 29

THE BOMMER MANURE METHOD.

We wish to afford every facility to the introduction of this method, as the better it is known the higher it will be esteemed. If farmers who are living in a neighborhood will club together, we will offer them the following inducements to purchase, viz. To any club of Five ordering the method to one address, we will make a deduction of 15 per cent. To a Club of Ten, 20 per cent. reduction, and to larger clubs, a still larger discount upon our established rates for single methods, which are as follows:

For a garden up to 20 acres,	\$6
" 100 acres arable land,	10
" 200 " " "	15
" 300 " " "	18
" 400 " " "	20
Unlimited number of acres,	25

Purchasers of a smaller right can at any time increase it by paying the difference in price. ABBETT & CO.

Southern proprietors of the Patent Right, at Parsons & Preston's Book Store, adjoining the Rail Road Depot mh 13 1f in Pratt street, Baltimore.

Those who find it more convenient, can leave their orders with S. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer, who will promptly attend thereto. mh 13

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS & GRINDERS.

The subscriber having so simplified the construction of the Machine, and having at the same time added to its efficiency, both for the quantity and quality of its work, is now enabled to sell for \$25 Crushers of the capacity of cylinder heretofore sold at 40 dollars—Hand Crushers for 20 dollars—either with or without self-feeders. Any other machines made to order. Also, Repairs of all kinds of agricultural implements. These machines can be seen in operation opposite the Willow Grove Farm of Mr. J. Donnell.
July 14 WM. MURRAY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

J. S. EASTMAN, at No. 36 West Pratt st. about half a square west of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road depot, has on hand a great variety of Plows and Plow Castings, and other Farming Implements at wholesale and retail, as follows, viz. his newly patented Cleazy self-sharpening plows of 7 different sizes, (and one large left hand do) he has many testimonials to show the superior merits of this implement.

Also—Gideon Davis' improved ploughs, of all sizes, wrought and cast shares, do do. Connecticut improved, a superior article for light soil; Evans' reverse point ploughs, with cast shares only; Wyman's No. O. self-sharpeners, various bar-share and coulter ploughs and superior side ploughs, etc. etc. Also, corn and tobacco Cultivators, wheat fans, cylindrical straw cutters of various sizes, a superior article; lime carts, superior Pennsylvania made grain Cradles; small Burrstone Mills for driving by horse power or steam; Corn Shellers, Threshing Machines (and horse-powers for two or four horses) made very durable and to thresh clean. Bachelor's and Osgood's patent corn planters, etc. with a great variety of their implements made of the best materials and in the best manner. All the above are sold at reduced prices to suit the times. May 1